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HIS FIRST MESSAGE.

President Cleveland Withdraws the Hawaiian Treaty.

HE WANTS TO MAKE ONE HIMSELF.

The Message Received Without Comment—A Great Raid Made on the White House by Office-Seekers—The President Greets Them All Good-Humoredly and Even Inquires of Mr. Butler if Panics Are Rife. Cleveland and Hill Closed Together for Twenty Minutes—Newspaper Men Offer a Reward.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—President Cleveland's first executive communication to the senate came this afternoon and proved to be a surprise, not only to the Republicans, but to many Democrats as well. The communication of President Cleveland withdrew the treaty with Hawaii, which was sent to the senate a few weeks ago by President Harrison. The message was short, simply requesting the senate to transmit to the executive the proposed treaty with Hawaii. The message was received without comment on the floor of the senate.

Republican senators regard this action of the President as in line with the course pursued by Mr. Cleveland in withdrawing the Nicaragua treaty sent to the senate by Mr. Arthur in the closing days of his administration. Democratic senators look upon the act from a two-fold point of view, some taking the ground that it shows Mr. Cleveland to be against annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, while others hold that he will send in another treaty more to his liking.

It is understood that the reason for the withdrawal of the treaty by President Cleveland is because he is opposed to the treaty in its present form. Whether or not he will favor the making of another treaty, and whether it will be an annexation treaty or not, cannot be said on authority at this time, but a gentleman who has talked with the President on the subject said this afternoon that another treaty would be made. It is intimated that the President will suggest either by message or personally to senators that a committee be appointed to visit the Hawaiian Islands this year during the interval between the adjournment of the special session of the senate and the reconvening of the next Congress.

WHAT THE COMMISSIONERS SAY.
None of the Hawaiian commissioners were ready to express an opinion upon the meaning of the withdrawal of the treaty. "We are willing," said one of them, "to discuss the matter with the new secretary of state and endeavor to meet the views of the present administration. We are not bound to any particular wording of the document. Whether we would discuss a treaty looking to any other form of union with the United States I cannot say at present."

It is said to be the purpose of the commissioners to request a conference with Secretary Gresham at the earliest convenient time upon the affair. Secretary Gresham was asked whether or not there was any explanation to be made of the withdrawal. "No," he replied, "at least not at present."

AN INFLEXIBLE RULE.

Representative Springer, of Illinois, who was one of the President's callers to-day, asked him if the rule of not appointing men who had held office under him four years ago was to prevail as reported. The President replied in the affirmative, and, when asked if the rule was inflexible, Mr. Cleveland responded that it would be so substantially; there might be exceptional and extraordinary circumstances which might cause some departures from it, but he could not call to mind many possibilities to justify a change from the policy decided upon. Mr. Springer asked if the rule was also to apply to fourth-class post-offices. Mr. Cleveland's response was that he had not thought about that, but he gave the decided impression that it would prevail to as great extent as possible with these small postmasterships. The nominations sent in to-day were received and laid over, inasmuch as they could not be referred, until the committees have been organized. It was also agreed that nothing but senatorial business should be transacted during this extra session and hereafter no attempt will be made in open senate to take up any business other than that which clearly relates only to the functions of the senate.

RAID OF THE OFFICE SEEKERS.

The crush at the white house was as great to-day as at any time since the 4th of March. The principal incident of the day and the one which excited most remark was the call of Senator Hill. His arrival caused a buzz of excitement and comment among those in the lobby.

By 10 o'clock the clans began to gather in force, and the cabinet room, which is used as a reception room for senators and members of the house, was soon thronged.

Lawrence T. Neal, of Chillicothe, O., who moved the adoption of the substitute tariff plank in the Democratic platform of 1892, paid his respects to the President. He is credited with wanting to obtain the Democratic nomination for governor of Ohio, and it is said that his visit to Washington is to discuss Buckeye politics with the President.

"Are panics rife?" asked the President when ex-Congressman Butler, of Iowa, shook hands with him.

Mr. Butler is the gentleman who endeavored to have the panic made a part of the national emblem. There is a well grounded suspicion that Mr. Butler would like to be chief of the railway mail service.

A burst of hearty laughter from the President's room was explained by the appearance soon after of Congressman John Allen, of Mississippi, who had taken a party of Mississippians to see the President. Ex-Congressman Owen Scott, of Illinois, whose name has been mentioned in connection with a number of positions in concentrating his energies on the office of public printer. The President has been given the names of two Californians who are ap-

plicants for the Japanese mission. They are J. J. Dwyer and F. McCopling.

ADELAI AND GRESHAM.

Among the callers at the state department to-day was Vice President Stevenson, who remained closeted with Secretary Gresham some time.

It is the intention of Princess Kiulani to remain in Washington till the latter part of next week. To-day was passed in sight seeing, and to-night the princess and party attended Albaugh's Opera House, where Digby Bell is playing in Jupiter.

THE LION AND THE TIGER

Closeted in the Same Den for Twenty Minutes—Both Survive the Interview.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The one great feature of interest in political circles to-day is the visit of Senator David B. Hill to President Cleveland. Senator Hill came to the white house this morning by appointment, presumably arranged by Congressman Rockwell, of New York, during his visit to Mr. Cleveland on Tuesday. That his visit was more than a mere perfunctory call is attested by the length of the interview. It lasted twenty minutes, and during that time Mr. Cleveland received no cards from the waiting politicians in the cabinet room. Mr. Hill came early. The great flood of office seekers had not begun to flow into the white house when he arrived. He passed rapidly through the hallway in the public part of the mansion into the room of Private Secretary Thurber, who evidently had been posted, for he ushered Mr. Hill into the adjoining executive office without a moment's delay.

The interview was of course of a strictly private character, but from the fact that it had been previously arranged and from the length there can be little doubt that it was of more than a mere official-social character. Mr. Hill, by virtue of his office of a senator from the state of New York, would be obliged by the unwritten code of official etiquette to call on a new President elected by his party, unless the personal relations between the two were of such a character as to make a personal visit out of the question. But an official visit of this character would not last more than a minute—in fact, only long enough for the caller to shake the President's hand and to make a few pleasant remarks about the condition of the thermometer, or to say that the call was simply for the purpose of paying respects. Twenty minutes is an unusual length of time for any caller—no matter how distinguished—to remain in the President's room during these busy days in the executive mansion and if Mr. Hill and Mr. Cleveland talked any nothings for a third of an hour while a crowd of patriotic citizens were waiting to be heard, they were particular that none of their remarks were overheard.

When Mr. Hill had finished with the President he lost no time in leaving the white house and walked rapidly away with Col. John C. McEwin, of Buffalo, who had been a member of Mr. Cleveland's staff while the latter was governor of New York. The newspaper men on the scene immediately went into executive session among themselves and discussed the incident. The result of their discussion was an agreement to offer the following:

\$500 REWARD.

This sum will be paid for a stenographic report of the conversation between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill; also

For an instantaneous photograph of their meeting; also

\$100 REWARD.

For a thermometer reading (Fahrenheit) of the temperature of the chamber at the time.

FEEL EASIER.

Secretary Carlisle Will Do His Utmost to Uphold the Credit of the Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—Secretary Carlisle this morning authorized the announcement that he would exercise all the power and discretion vested in him to uphold the credit of the government and maintain the parity of gold and silver. The statement was made to brush away the rumors that he contemplated doing as to maintaining the gold reserve intact, as to the issuing bonds, or as to the paying United States notes and United States treasury notes in silver when the free gold was exhausted, etc. The example of Denver Colorado, in offering \$1,000,000 in gold, yesterday for treasury notes has been followed by Chicago bankers, who to-day offered \$500,000 in gold for United States notes. At the treasury department it is thought the bankers in other cities will do likewise.

There is a feeling of relief as to the gold in the treasury, and unless the exports of gold on Saturday are unusually heavy of which no information has yet been received, the treasury will have ample gold to supply the demand.

IN THE SENATE.

Credentials Laid on the Table—A Question of Law—The Hawaiian Treaty Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—Immediately after the reading of Monday's Journal the credentials of W. Leo Mantle, appointed by the governor of Montana as senator from that state in place of A. G. Sanders, were presented by Mr. Teller and read.

Mr. Vance asked Mr. Teller what was proposed to be done with those credentials. Teller replied that he wished the credentials laid on the table to be referred to the committee on privileges and election when such committee shall have been formed. He did not propose to ask the senate to take any action on them now, as he understood there were several other credentials of like character to be presented, involving a question of law which would have to be decided.

Mr. Vance—That is satisfactory to this house.

The credentials were therefore laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Gray, it was ordered that when the senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to provide for the election of United States senators by the votes of the qualified electors of the states.

Mr. Manderson hoped that the resolution would be allowed to lie on the table without any order as to reference to a committee until it should be determined whether at the extraordinary session, which was for executive purposes, any attempt would be made to perform legislative business.

Mr. Mitchell said that he was willing to have that course taken.

Mr. Gorman said the uniform practice

had been that in executive session matters of legislation should not be introduced. It was true that there had been some exceptions to the rule.

Mr. Sherman said that he had looked into the precedents and had found that in nearly every called session (running back at least forty years) the senate had received petitions, resolutions and other legislative matter, although usually it did not act upon them.

Following the general precedents, he should feel inclined not to take up any matter that could not be acted on definitely by the senate.

The senate then proceeded to executive business and after a few minutes adjourned till Monday.

President Cleveland has sent to the senate a message withdrawing the Hawaiian treaty, which has been pending in the senate.

SOME BIG PLUMS

Distributed by President Cleveland Among Distinguished Democrats.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, to be assistant secretary of state.

Robert A. Maxwell, of New York, to be fourth assistant postmaster general.

Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico.

Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, to be consul general of the United States at London.

F. P. Gayle, of New Mexico, to be receiver of public money at Roswell, New Mexico.

A FUNNY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Suppose the Postoffice Doesn't Pay a Living for the P. M.; Then What?

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—Postmaster General Bissell is accredited with the announcement that no local business men need apply for post offices under his administration. He objects to commissioning local business men as postmasters, for the reason that the actual duties are performed by irresponsible, often incompetent, clerks and substitutes. Postmasters under Mr. Bissell must promise to devote their entire time to the work and personally keep strict office hours.

THE GOVERNOR'S PANTS

May Figure in a Scandal Which Was at First Thought to be a Joke.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 9.—The local sports have had a world of fun over the misadventures of Governor Osborne. A few days ago the governor got up one morning and found his pants missing. He thought that Dr. Olmstead, who occupied the next room, had played him a practical joke, and so, robed in his night shirt, he called upon the doctor and told him to bring back his clothes, but the doctor did not take the imputation kindly and the two men had a violent quarrel, which was so wordy that it attracted the attention of people occupying one of the rooms in the building. After much search the missing article was found in a closet in the bath room.

The governor has not shown any disposition to talk about it, but the matter got abroad, and the rhymer of Cheyenne did full justice to the missing pants. But all the fun has ceased since it is learned that United States Marshal Joe Rankin has been employed to look into the matter, as the pants contained \$200 in gold. It is said a very prominent individual will be shown up to be no more better than a thief. This promise to be a sensation, and the case will be pushed to the fullest extent.

CHILDREN ON THE STAGE.

An Association Incorporated to Protect Them in New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—The association for the protection of stage children was incorporated with the secretary of state to-day. The objects are to aid in the enforcement of the laws of the state relating to children and particularly to protect and care for those who are employed upon and about the stages of theatres and opera houses or directly or indirectly in any theatrical occupation, to see that such children are properly cared for and educated and not exposed to immoral, vicious and unhealthy surroundings, and generally to prevent their being cruelly treated, and guard over and protect them. The principal office of the society will be in New York city. The directors are: Joseph Jefferson, A. M. Palmer, Daniel Frohman, Frank W. Sanger, Henry E. Abbey, Henry C. Miner, John B. Schofield, Edward G. Gilmore and J. Wesley Rosenquest.

The Smyth Case.

CLEVELAND, O., March 9.—The sensational Smyth case was put on trial in police court to-day. Dr. Cass Hamlin, a massage operator, is accused of poisoning his aged friend, Mrs. Betsy Smyth, with morphine in order to obtain benefits under her will. A strong defense is outlined, the proof tending to show that Mrs. Smyth was a morphine eater.

Allen May Be Reappointed.

OLYMPIA, WASH., March 9.—After taking one hundred and one joint ballots the Washington legislature to-day adjourned sine die without choosing a successor to United States Senator John R. Allen, whose term expired March 4. It is very probable that Governor McGraw will appoint Allen to succeed himself.

Good for Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 9.—The Elizabeth city council passed resolutions in which they said it was the opinion of the body that the three race track bills recently passed ought to be repealed and in which they also requested their representatives to vote for the repeal of the bills.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Fifty blooded horses and several Holstein-Friesian cows were burned to death last night on the extensive stock farm, Riverbank, in Baltimore county, Md. The loss on buildings and stock is estimated at \$45,000.

The German Reichstag committee on the army bill passed to a first reading the clause of the bill dealing with the organization of armies of the services.

In the New Jersey senate yesterday the racing repealer were advanced to a third reading without debate.

The grand jury at Atlanta, Ga., indicted for murder Julia Force, who recently killed her two sisters.

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

Baihaut Makes a Clean Breast of His Connection

WITH THE GREAT PANAMA SCANDAL.

And Prays for Mercy in the Court. He Confirms the Confession of Charles De Lesseps—"I Ask Pardon of My Country." His Appeal—Fontaine Denounces Him as a Liar, but He Solemnly Affirms that He Told the Truth—A Passage Between the Judge and Leroy.

PARIS, March 9.—Interest in the Panama trial is increasing and the greatest curiosity is shown as to coming developments. It is reported that the frankness with which Charles De Lesseps told his story has caused a surprise and some consternation in certain high circles, and that considerable anxiety has been felt in the same quarters as to subsequent testimony. The approaches to the palace de justice as well as the court room were thronged this morning. The prisoners were brought in under the usual escort and entered into conversation with their counsel. The general opinion was that the defendants were more confident air than on the previous day, and that they seemed to feel that their unreserved acknowledgements had made a favorable impression on the community.

Presiding Judge Desjardins proceeded to interrogate M. Marins Fontaine. The latter stated in reply that he was a member of the board of management of the Panama Canal Company when transactions with M. Baihaut occurred. Acting under the direction of Charles De Lesseps he visited M. Blondin. He found M. Baihaut there. Baihaut said: The money in question will be used for the interest of the country.

Charles De Lesseps thereupon proceeded to discuss with M. Blondin the question of the million francs claimed by M. Baihaut. The matter was eventually settled at Fontaine's residence. In reply to the presiding judge, M. Fontaine continued: "Some of the drafts payable to bearer were to pay for advertising and others to satisfy the robbers who waylaid us like foot-pads."

This closed the investigation of M. Fontaine for the time being, and next followed the great sensation of the day. M. Baihaut was called. He showed a disposition at first to throw the blame on M. Blondin, who acted as the go-between in the negotiations. Baihaut said: "I acted at the instigation of Blondin, to whom I gave 7,500 francs. I have wished to restore the money I received, but I feared thereby to accuse myself."

Up to this moment M. Baihaut had spoken clearly and with apparent self-control. Now he broke down and with a pitiful expression of sorrow and despair he exclaimed in a broken voice: "I acknowledge having been led astray. I am guilty. My words express the grief and repentance I feel. I do not yet understand how I could have fallen so low. I ask pardon of my country, whose good name I have perhaps sullied."

There was a decided stir in the court room when M. Baihaut began his pitiful avowal of guilt and this increased to a sensation as he closed in words that were almost broken through his agitation.

As soon as M. Baihaut regained his self-control he said: "I submit in advance to any sentence which the court may pass upon me."

M. Blondin was questioned by the presiding judge as to how he came to act as intermediary between the Panama Company and M. Baihaut. In his answer Blondin denied that he had instigated M. Baihaut's demand for money, and that he had received 7,500 francs for his services in arranging matters between the minister and the directors.

He had arranged the meeting between M. Baihaut and Charles De Lesseps in the belief that it would be for the best interests of the canal company. He admitted that he had settled matters connected with the payment of the bribe. Charles De Lesseps had handed M. Baihaut 250,000 francs at M. Baihaut's house and 125,000 more in the lobby of the senate.

M. Baihaut, recalled and cross-examined by counsel for the Panama creditors, stated again that M. Blondin had obtained a commission on the transaction between him and M. De Lesseps.

In the midst of M. Baihaut's statement, M. Fontaine sprang to his feet and shouted: "That statement is a tissue of falsehood. The witness has not spoken a word of truth."

Turning upon his accuser, M. Baihaut said slowly: "I affirm that what I have said is the exact truth and nothing but the truth."

In examining M. Sans-Leroy, the next witness, Judge Desjardins recalled that while a member of the parliamentary committee on the lottery bill the prisoner had opposed the canal company, then making proposals to the deputies.

M. Leroy hardly waited for the judge to cease speaking before exclaiming angrily: "I am amazed that the prosecution should dare fasten on a word or two spoken by me to the examining magistrate in order to throw me into prison while they forget to arrest many others who they know are really criminals."

Slight applause followed this outbreak, which Judge Desjardins dismissed with a warning to the witness that he must speak more moderately. The judge then asked: "Why, after voting for a report hostile to the bill, did you reverse your vote?"

"There were three of us who favored abandoning the bill," replied M. Leroy evasively. "I was not aware when I changed my opinion that the canal company were approaching deputies. I never spoke with the lobbyist Arton."

Ex-Deputy Gebron admitted having cashed a check by Baron De Reinach for 200,000 francs, but denied that the check was in any way connected with the Panama lottery loan bill. He had sold fifty shares in a tannery company to Reinach and the check was given in payment for them. He voted for the lottery bill at the request of his constituents. He had never seen Arton nor any other lobbyist for the Panama company and had never met Charles De Lesseps before coming to court yesterday. After Charles De Lesseps had confirmed this statement M. Gebron protested feebly that his whole life disproved the accusations now brought against him.

THE GAME FIGHTERS.

How They Appeared After the Battle. Hall Shows Lots of Nerve.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 9.—Fitzsimmons staid up late last night after the fight, remaining in a room on Canal street with a party of friends and receiving the congratulations of those who had won on him and who had been his admirers. He arose early this morning and started out to make some calls on immediate friends. He was seen the moment he appeared on the street, and there was soon a big crowd following him wherever his footsteps led. He did not show a mark of his fight, but his face was just a trifle redder than it usually is. It did not swell from the effects of Hall's blows. There was nothing new that he had to say, except to express satisfaction at the good fortune that let him land when Hall's face was unprotected. Fitzsimmons has as yet made no arrangements as to his future, but says he will never go out of his class to fight, and therefore there is little chance for a go with Corbett. He returns to the bay after the fight excitement is over this week and will probably go north thereafter to accept offers to appear at exhibitions.

Hall did not get up until rather late to-day. He was free from any marks of violence and showed no signs of the battle of last night. A big crowd hung around the hotel waiting to see him and listening to what the pugilistic lights had to say of the mill. Hall had no excuses to offer. He admitted he was in condition and could not complain of his handling, which was magnificent. He was confident, however, that he is a better man than "Fitz," and will spare no pains to get another match, offering to fight Fitz in a week, a month or several months for any kind of a purse, either with bare knuckles or under Queensbury rules with gloves. He made such a fine showing that he has plenty of money still behind him. The impression is, however, that Fitz does not care to enter the ring with Hall again.

The visitors to the fight nearly all go back with empty pockets, especially the eastern contingent, all having lost on Hall.

Hall, McAuliffe, Mitchell and the balance of the pugilists are making arrangements to leave the city at once.

Club officials can as yet give no idea of the financial results of the meeting.

ALMOST A ROW.

Fitzsimmons Insulted by Mitchell and His Crowd and Takes It Easy.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 9.—There came nearly being an improvised fight of the rough and tumble order at the Crescent City Athletic Club this afternoon. Fitzsimmons visited the club at 3 o'clock. He went to the reading room and began writing a letter. With him were two friends of this city.

While Fitzsimmons was seated at the writing desk, Jim Hall, Mitchell, Squire Abington and McAuliffe entered the apartments. Fitzsimmons wore a buttonhole bouquet of more than ordinary size. It caught the eye of McAuliffe, who said to Squire Abington: "Some of us are wearing flower gardens to-day; that's nice now ain't it?" The Hall party laughed at the sally but Fitzsimmons did not say a word. One of the party made a stirring remark concerning Bay St. Louis, at which the ex-Australian laughed. His laugh was taken as a personal affair on the part of the squire who spoke his mind freely. Abington's remarks nettled Fitzsimmons, who arose and declared his ability and willingness to do anything in the way of making things even for everybody concerned. He said that it cut no figure with him if "Squire" Abington owned that whole of England, and that his wealth did not give him the right to put in his oar.

Mitchell now took a hand in the argument and assured Fitzsimmons with considerable passion that every man in the Hall party was a gentleman, Bob Fitzsimmons agreed that their actions proved it true.

Mitchell and Hall stood side by side, but Hall did not enter the row. He did not even look towards Fitzsimmons. Just at this juncture President Charles Noel entered the room and the men quiet talking.

Fitzsimmons, after the dispute, said that he had only doted from acting rashly on account of being the guest of the club. "I was ready for any kind of a rumput," he said, "and if the buffers had pressed me much further I would certainly have used my walking cane over their heads. I was not looking for a row and would not have visited the club room in search of it. I certainly would not have soiled my hand on them if the row had been started, but would have knocked down some of them dead sure. I bear no malice toward Hall. On the contrary I am indebted to Hall for giving me a chance to win the purse and I am not one of those fellows who crow after winning a battle. I am willing to meet Hall, but he does not seem to want to know me and there the matter rests."

President Noel gave Hall his check for \$2,500 drawn on the Bank of Commerce at Chicago. Hall and the party left Fitz at the club room at 4 o'clock. Fitzsimmons, after the row, made a statement that Warren Lewis, backer of Jim Hall, visited him and made a proposition to let him and Hall fight for the honor of victory on a level. "I did not like the pal," said Fitzsimmons. "I had played the suck role once in my life and it has taken me ever since to set myself right before the public. I determined I would never again lay myself open to criticism and therefore refused the Lewis offer. I thought, too, that I had too good a thing to arrange to give Hall a half interest in a purse I felt I could easily win."

A Miners' Strike Probable.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 9.—Patrick McBride, secretary of the Union Mine Workers of North America, was in this city to-day, and in an interview stated that a general demand for an advance in the price of mining would be made on the first of May next. If the demand is refused he said there would be a strike, which would involve all the miners in the organization.

General Noble at Home.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Gen. John W. Noble, ex-secretary of interior, arrived home from Washington to-day, and after breakfast proceeded to his office, where he was seen later. The general's old desk, which he discarded four years ago, had been put in order for him. He has started in to resume his practice of law and will not dabble in politics soon, he says.

BIG WHEAT CORNER.

Plunger "Jim" Keene Gets Control of Twenty Million Bushels.

HE WILL MAKE OR LOSE \$10,000,000

By a Brilliant Manoeuvre—How He Worked It and Got Possession of a Prodigious Line of Futures—Two Chances for the Success of the Deal. Risking Everything on the Government Report of the Wheat Crop and the Character of the Weather. Keene May Get the Grizzly by the Tail, but that Remains to be Seen.

CHICAGO, March 9.—"Jim" Keene, according to the Journal to-day, stands to win or lose \$10,000,000 on the Chicago board of trade. Operating through Sigmond Gruner, a stock, cotton and sugar broker of New York, Keene has obtained control of about 20,000,000 bushels of the best wheat in the western store houses, and has accumulated a prodigious line of futures. The cash end of the deal is in charge of "Sandy" Eggleston and the speculative end in charge of John Cundady, both masters in their specialties. Nearly all of the "contract" wheat in Chicago, amounting to about 10,000,000 bushels, is lodged with Eggleston and nearly as much more high grade property in St. Louis, Minneapolis, Duluth and other western centres, is controlled by the same individual. Besides his immense cash holdings in this city, Eggleston has cornered about all elevator space in Chicago that can by any possibility become available for the storage of new receipts between now and the end of May. He has accomplished this feat by contracting the elevator companies to private room for several million bushels of grain which he expects to receive before the end of May. If by any chance he should not get the grain, the elevator companies will not care, as Eggleston has contracted to pay full storage on the space. Neither Eggleston nor Cundady is the man to engage in operations of magnitude without ample financial protection, and from the first there has been plenty of money to meet every possible demand from the Chicago end of the deal. Keene's advances up to date have been at least, it is said, \$15,000,000 in cold cash and possibly \$10,000,000 more may be required, dependent on whether the deal is pushed through or dropped.

There are two chances for the success of the deal. One is the government estimate of farmer's reserves, and the other serious crop damage. The department of agriculture will publish the estimate of reserve to-morrow, and if the figures should be under 10,000,000 bushels general speculation may spring up and let Keene out of his bargain. A spell of freezing and thawing weather might also stimulate speculation. If the deal can command hold from neither of these sources, Keene, in the opinion of some, will have the grizzly by the tail and yelling for somebody to let him go.

FOUR MONTHS IN PRISON

Is That a Young and Promising English Poet Gets for Stealing Three Shillings.

LONDON, March 9.—A sensation has been created in journalistic and literary circles by the ignominious punishment inflicted to-day upon Mr. Frederick Henderson, a member of the London county council. Mr. Henderson is only twenty-five years of age and a poet of such promise that Mr. Gladstone recently spoke of the young man with hope and eulogy. To-day Mr. Henderson was tried in the court on the charge of robbing a prostitute of the sum of three shillings. The evidence was strongly against him and he was found guilty and sentenced to four months imprisonment with hard labor. He made a speech in the dock, strongly protesting his innocence.

Employing New Men.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 9.—A. J. Robinson, the agent of all railroads leading westward from Chicago, among them being the Rock Island, Chicago & Alton, Illinois Central, Chicago & North-western, Grand Rapids & Indiana, is here. Mr. Robinson is authorized to employ as many men conversant with the duties of switchmen, yardmen, conductors and the handling of trains as come along. Mr. Robinson tells each applicant that his pay will be \$65 and \$75 a month. Competent yard bosses are in demand also. No promises are exacted about joining labor organizations.

Reappointed.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 9.—A. C. Beckwith, who was appointed senator from Wyoming two weeks ago by Gov. Osborne, was to-day reappointed. The first appointment was made before the vacancy existed and it was feared would not be recognized as legal.

A Free Press in France.

PARIS, March 9.—The *Figaro*, *Siecle* and *Sorcy* have been fined for publishing the deposition of M. Clemenceau and M. De Freycinet before M. Francoeurville.

Count Von Blumenthal Dying.

BERLIN, March 9.—Field Marshal Count Von Blumenthal is dying. He has been ill for several days.

Steamship Arrivals.

ANTWERP, March 9.—Arrived, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

QUEENSTOWN, March 9.—Arrived, Britannic, New York.

BOSTON, March 9.—Arrived, Anglo-mar, Liverpool.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Arrived, Welmar, Bremen.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, local showers, followed by clearing weather, cooler northerly winds shifting to southerly.

For Western Pennsylvania, local showers, northerly winds shifting to souther